

大阪商工局長 商工事務官

石田 嘉

関西地方貿易事務局長

山田多喜男

大阪鉄道局長 運輸事務官

(代理 近藤事務官)  
天坊 裕彦

近畿海運局長

長井 実行

神戸海上保安本部長

(代理 岡田事務官)  
寺田 新六  
(代理 藤川事務官)

注 本員 大阪事務官 山本章一氏(大阪地方専売局長)

休欠席

軍政部

森本 顧問

大阪経済調査庁

田中 次長

大阪連絡調整事務局

安藤 次長

大阪管区経済調査庁

井手 總務課長

白田 調査部調査才一課長

松生 調査才二課長



五、会議 次

大阪地方経済調査庁

吉本 物資調査課長  
石川 産業部物資課長  
井原 倉庫課長  
岡松 庁長

(一) 開 会

井手 總務課長

(二) 換 拶

發水 委員 長

(三) 同

田中 中央経済調査庁次長

(四) 協議、懇談

(五) 閉 会 井手 總務課長

六、議事録 別紙の通り

七、議決 並に諒解事項 (一) 議事録参照)

(一) 尤の件は出席委員全員一致を以て、可決された。

委任会の開催日は、毎月十日及び二十五日とする。

尤も会場、時間その他具体的事項については事前に案内状を差出する。

(二) 尤の件については反対意見なく諒解された。

第二回委員会に附議すべき案件は概ね次の通りとする。

1. 歳末に於ける流通秩序の確立について

2. 関係官方面の希望事項について



八、備考

本委員会は初回であつたので懲試的に進行したが、各委員は極める熱心に協議され、多大な成果を収めることが出来た。尚、各委員に対しては左の印刷物を贈呈参考に供した。

- (一) 大阪管区経済調査委員会名簿
- (二) 大阪管区経済調査庁及管下各地方経済調査庁所在地及電話番号一覧表
- (三) 大阪管区経済調査庁及管下各地方経済調査庁幹部職員一覧表
- (四) 経済調査委員会規定
- (五) 経済調査庁の機構略解
- (六) 経済調査庁法の解説

以上



第一回經濟調查委員會議事錄

昭和二十三年十一月十日

於大阪管區經濟調查廳會議室



## 一、鈴木委員長挨拶要旨

本日はゆき中の中、このゆ出席願へまして、忝けなく思っています。

加ふるに軍政部少将局を初め関係各庁の諸官が本委員会に多大な関心を持たれ、わざわざ御臨席下さいましたことを厚く御礼申し上げます。

経済調査方法に依りますと各経済調査管区にそれぞれ管区経済調査委員会が設けられることになっておりましてその委員は中央経済調査庁長官が任命することになっておりますが、当管区委員たる諸官に對しましては去る一日命令を見ましたけれどももいまだ正式な辨令は受領するに至っておりません。併しながら本委員会の重要性に鑑みましてこれが早急運営の必要に迫られていまして、たゞ中央経済調査文田中次長のゆ素改を好機に茲に第一回委員会を開催することになりました。たのむ幸甚に存する次第であります。

ゆ承知のように経済調査庁は国民経済の調和ある復興を計るため去る八月一日発足を見たのでありますが、爾来聯合軍中当局を初め関係各庁の絶大な御援助を賜はりまして着々として機構の整備を見つ、ありますことは感激に堪へません。



わけは各位の御援助に酬いるため且中期毎に副ふようにお水かゝの任務に遠慮してゐるのであります。遺憾ながらいまだ機能を十分に發揮してゐることは申し上げかねるのであります。

これを例へて申し上げますと当経済調査官に於きまする調査官の長官は七〇〇名足りずであります。現在その三分の一程度が充員されてゐるに止まりまして、即ち殆んど三級官がその大部分を占めてゐる実情で、幹部たる部課長はほぼ確保されておられますものの中堅となるべき二級官の充足が極々しく、このため業務の推進に少なからず支障を来してゐる次第であります。

わけは、の業務の発揚如何は結局人の問題に帰着することと思ひ、その補充には誠に苦心してゐる状態であります。

この裏につきましても特に御理解ある御協力と御願ひをしたいと思いますのであります。

さて官庁業務の運営は関係各庁との連絡協調がその基礎と爲すものと存するのがあります。総務調査庁の場合殊にその感を深くするのであります。これかため本委員会が設置されたことは洵に喜ばしい限りであります。



本委員会に於いて協議を以てす事項は毎日各規定第二條に示されたる通りで  
ありすが、こゝに於いて議決を以てすことがとりも直さず直接経済規制勵行確保

の方策を左右することになると信するものであります。  
われわれはこの委員会の方針に教へられ、この使命達成に邁進し以

て各位の御援助に酬い、国民の百戦に忘へんと念願するものであります。  
どうか、この責を御譲承下さいます。本委員会の完全な運営に切に御協力を願

ひ申上げると第一であります。

以上甚だ勝手でありすが、これを以て御挨拶と致しす。

以上



## 二、田中中央経済調査庁次長 挨拶要旨

わたくしは中央経済調査庁次長の田中でありませう。

大政官庁経済調査委員会委員の香嶋君各位の御挨拶を拝見して順調に進捗し本日このほかにも盛大に第一回委員会を開催する運びに立至りましたことを御に欣快に存するものであります。

経済調査文は去る八月一日発足しましてこのが大政官庁を初め関係諸官の御援助と御協力によりまして着々と機構の整備、内容の充実に努めてまいりましたことに対し深く感謝致す次第であります。

経済調査文は経済統制の効行確保に関する責任官庁でありましてその運営は強権に偏することなく行政の監督、物資の調査及び査察の三方面より指導防犯を建前に国民経済の復興を図るのを目的としておりますことは申すまでもありません。而してこれを達成するためには関係各庁間の連絡協調を求めなければならぬと存するのであります。

こう云ふ意味合ひから致しましては経済調査文の運営は本委員会に負ふところ極



のく大まかのものがあるわけでありませう。

ところが今後共各位の一层の支援と協力とを望み中止する次第であります。  
甚だ簡便でありませうか、御礼かたじけなく一言申上げ申上げます。

以上



三 協議 懇 談 事 項 要 旨

委員 長

今日は顔合せの意味で懇談的にお願いしたいと思います

調査庁の性格並に本委員会が設けられた趣旨は先程申し上げた通りであるが然らばこれをいかに運営してゆくべきかといふようなところから御意見伺いたい

石田委員

現に各官庁をやつていふ業務の内容を互いに披歴し合つて協議するよ

うにしてはどうか

そうしていかに地方行政の改善はもとより中央の施策にまで反映するよう持つて行きたいものだ

要は相互に胸襟を開いて語り合ふようにすれば内容が豊富に出来、その目的も達成されると思ふ

委員 長

実はいかにしてこの会を運営してゆくかといふことについてあつかひ

の案を出しておいて協議することにしたと思ふが、やうしたことにいついて何か具体的な方法は



石田委員 唯漫然と会合したのでは意味がない

安本でもこのついた会議はやってゐるが調査庁としては有察、温査の面についてたけでもこれを、具体的に議題に採り上げてやってゆくようにしてはどうだろうか

委員長 本員會規定には月二回開催するよう示されてゐるがこの点についての

由意見は

石原検査 委員が会合する方は月一回位にして必要な部会を開催するようにした

方が良策ではないか

委員長 部会を持つことについては警察とか調査庁の取締、部面は歩調が一

致して望ましいが本委員会が助長行政を担当してゐる部面も多いのでこのうした配分が必ずしも本委員会が二流に分れるおそれがないとも限らない  
ある一体系的な効果を擧げようとしたのもおもしろいと思ふ



田中次長 月二回と定めておられるのは一應の目安である。

要するに委員会の目的が定まれば、一回でも構はない。

森本顧問 一定の方針が決まれば出来る限り多く会合した方がよいと思う。

度々回を重ねてゆくうちに互に本題が明らかになり委員会の趣旨と目的が

徹底してくるし、そうなるまで毎月一回でも構はないから、原則にはなると

いふことは第一必要であるべく多く会合されることを望みます。そうす

ることによつてお互の事情もよく分り合うことのため、仕事の見

地も軽減されるように思います。

渡辺警視正 会議時間を予め示して貰いたい。

委員長 時間は大休二回程度がよいのではないか。

石原検査 毎月定例の日時を定めておられるかどうか。

委員長 月二回は毎月十日と二十日と致したいが如何 勿論、会場、時間

その他は委員十日と二十日と致したいが如何 (委員長氏)



石原 稔

本 員 長

石原君、先日はお電話ありがとうございました。今度お会いする機会があるかと思いますが、ぜひお話ししたいです。時間

本 員 長

前にもお話しした通り、この調査は非常に重要で、調査の結果を踏まえて今後の対応を決定する必要があります。また、この調査は、今後の調査の方向性を定めるもので、互に

連絡し合って同一方向で進むことが必要です。調査の結果は、現に輸入食

料への影響を調査し、適切な対応を講ずることが必要です。調査の結果は、現に輸入食

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委員 長 それは石田委員の意見と同じであってよいと思ふ

渡辺警視正 実際今迄関係行政官庁から注文をきいたことがない

委員 長 今迄そういう機会がなかったことに起因すると思はれるがこれからは

この委員会を大いに利用して連絡調整をとつてゆきたいと思ふ  
い、で予の次回の議題を決めておきたいと思ふが如何

中村事務官 毎年末には物価が上り犯罪も増加するので年末の物価対策といふこと

を中心に協議したことがどうか

渡辺警視正 大体その位で協議は一杯にりるのではないかと思ふ 私の方では、

年末警成や取締り大抵十日頃から実施することになっている

委員 長 年末を控えていろいろので流通秩序の確立と物価の対策とについてほ考え

しておかなければならぬ



原田委員 鉄道局、専売局に何か対策を考へて居られるか

委員長 それでは二十五日の次回議題は

歳末に於ける流通秩序の確立と

右に伴ふ各官庁間の連絡の確立事項

と云ふことにして協議願ふこと、致したい

(一同 諒承)

森本顧問

官出部隊の取締については、本邦地産物と消費地大阪とは区々になつて  
いる。例へば滋賀縣では問題にせぬが大坂では嚴重に取締ると云つ  
たように府縣によつて取締が異つてゐるのではないか

渡辺警視正

国家警察は同じ方針で取締つてゐるが警察組織の改革によつて多くの  
自治体警察が出来た

我々としては同一歩調で進むよう努力してゐるが仲々むづかしく個々  
の場合に立至つては或はそんなことのあるかも知れぬ。そこで此の度



生れに相倉寺に大いに依存している次第である

森本顧問

海防線では三回持つて、大買出しを見逃したが、こちらでは二回持つて、  
いれものを検査した事実がある

天坊委員

大体単津方面から京都への香煙が多く、正帯を改札口を通らずに駅員  
の間隙を組い別な出口を利用して売込みに行くものが多いのに困ってい  
る

渡辺警視正

國家警察は全国三萬のワクを有するが、只今千余名の警察学校に這入

つて欠員となつて、いる状態である

恐らく海防線では数百名が全線に飛んで、いる筈であるから遺憾ながら

取締の完璧が期せられる、現狀は、鉄道公安官とはよく連絡が採られ

ている

天坊委員

こちらは大體よくなりつゝある



本員長 分科会と設ける必要はあるか

渡辺警視正 調査庁の方でその都度先へて集めて貰うては如何

石原検事 特にそれを設ける必要はないと思ふ

本員長 殊更設ける必要はないと思ふ 或る対策決定と堪下げる意味に於いて

分科会的に行き方もするのがよいのではないか

御熱心により協議願へたことを感謝する

それではこの辺で本会談を終ることに致したい

以上



KLCO Information No. 55

*To EC Sect  
JRS*

Nov. 26, 1948

Function of E.I.B. in connection with Coming Abolition of  
MG Surveillance Team

The following is telephonic information obtained through CLCO from Chief, Planning Section, Central Economic Investigation Board:

1. Central EIB is of the opinion, after the deliberation in its staff conference, that it is desirable that surveillance of perishable food be continued by military governments even after 15 December for the following reasons:

- a. It is feared that the people might have a false impression of slackening of economic control, if abolition of surveillance teams takes place at the moment when Democratic Liberal Party is advocating lifting of control on certain commodities.
- b. More black-market activities are feared toward the end of the year.

*These reasons are ~~not~~ inconsistent and not satisfactory  
R.T.*

2. Recruiting of Personnel.

	<u>Fixed No.</u>	<u>Appointed</u>	<u>Appointment pending</u>
2nd Class Investigator	2000	700	300
3rd Class Investigator	1500	1230	100

Note: a) About 300 2nd Class investigators are expected to be selected after the examination to be made shortly. About 200 3rd Class investigators will be promoted to 2nd Class officials. Negotiations are being made with other ministries concerned for the transfer of officials.

b) The rest of the 3rd Class investigators will be appointed after the examination to be made shortly.

*15 Jan*



日時  
場所  
出席者

十一月八日 午後一時半

大阪 B、C、B、會議室

大阪軍政部 プレナー中尉 高橋 之助

大阪 B、S、B 第三課長井上 三木、山田、矢野 係官

大阪商工局 瀧吞次郎 宮地文彦

船舶運管會大阪支部 谷本 沖太郎 松村 政男

神戸支部 高橋 史郎

近畿海運局 直井 潔

大阪道監事務所 小西 彦太郎 半澤 嘉一郎

農林省資材調査事務所 坂上 嘉明 長岡 忠二郎 宮田

木炭事務所 西井 登

食糧事務所 浦野

大阪連絡調整事務局 瀧本

議 事

(一) 近畿地方輸送調整協議會規約制定の件

(二) 管内輸送情況

(三) 甘藷輸送に関する件

(四) その他

(一) 近畿地方輸送調整協議會規約制定の件

現在近畿地方の輸送調整協議會は六日廿六日に定例に行つたに十回を算へたが今般協議會の要領を規程した。之を運管す



情報第百三十三号

大經安三第 六二號

昭和二十三年十一月十日

大阪地方經濟安宗局長

近畿軍政部長 殿

近畿地方輸送調整協議會について

標記第十回定期協議會に關し左記により報告致します。

記

十一月八日 午後一時半

大阪E、C、B、會議室

出席者 大阪軍政部プレナー中尉 高橋 之助

大阪E、S、B 第三課長井上 三木、山田、矢野係官

大阪商工局 瀧香次郎 宮地文彦

船積運管會大阪支部 谷本沖太郎 松村政男

神戸支部 高橋史郎

近畿海運局 直井 潔

大阪道監事務所 小西彦太郎 半澤嘉一郎





(單位萬貫)

縣別	計畫	引取數	未引取未卸	到着計	差引	
茨木	460	433	206.3	639.4	+179.4	
和歌山	130	108	41.6	149.6	+19.6	
岐阜	93.3	120	72.6	192.6	+99.3	
三重	50	49		49	-1	
愛知	758 52.4	176.4	565.4	565.4	-245	
鳥取	130	46	56.5	102.6	-127.4	
徳島	50	10	4.8	14.8	-35.2	
千葉	100	53	51.9	104.9	+4.9	
神奈川		1.3		1.3	+1.3	
香川	30	15	30	41	+15	
石川	50	81	69.6	71.7	+21.7	
計	1778 ミソ	112.4 3.3	1226.4	19709.9	1936.3	+341.2



我國保有船の船隻調べと船運經營會の同調査を報告

船運經營會による大阪入出貨屯数は次の如くなつてゐる。

昭和二十三年四月一七七三三二、五月二一九六七三、六月二〇〇  
九五〇、七月一八三七二一、八月一八五九一八、九月一六一六二屯

一屯平均一七五九四四屯である。この中石炭入荷は七五〇〇〇  
屯に達し入貨量の主位を示してゐる。

大阪出貨品は肥料セメント等で往年の綿製品の出貨は殆どなし

近畿海運局神戸支部

神戸支部に於ては碇泊地狭少のため設備の如く思ふ様に入船が  
出来ない。

三、甘藷輸送について（大阪市に關する分）

主食代替用甘藷は今月に入つて生産地よりの入荷が殺到し爲に大阪  
市に於ては緊急対策を講じてゐるか家庭配給が悪く辭退するものが増  
加（市内一割 一部五割見込）爲に梅田、吹田、箕谷川には未<sup>取</sup>  
未卸車が推積してゐる。

大阪食糧事務所調べによると

以上の結果より見て一日大阪市内配給數量一〇〇萬貫に達し一よ  
萬貫が到着してゐる事になり同事務所では甘藷配給計畫一七日より  
二四日に變更した。尙高糖甘藷も相當量に上るので輸送中止によ

り「イタコ」の配給を一割減入れ、  
二四日に變更した。尙高糖甘藷も相當量に上るので輸送中止によ



員長副委員長、委員及び幹事置き委員及び幹事は之を往と通常の二に分け常任委員幹事は會議の都度通常委員幹事は委員長必要とする場合に召集せられる。尙當協議會は以后十月二十六日に變更された。

三 管内輸送状況について

出席委員より關係資料が提出され之について説明があつた。

(1) 近畿海運局 九月迄は基本燃料は四四〇キロの割當であつたが十月以降海運局で三六〇キロに減配したため計量は相當苦しくなつてゐる。主として近距離主議をとり航路を四段階に分け(1)八〇海里迄(2)二五〇海里迄(3)四〇〇海里(4)それ以上(3)及(4)は現在みとめてゐない。

(2) 船舶運營會大阪支部

我國保有船の船隻調べと船舶運營會の同調査を報告

船舶運營會船による大阪入出貨屯数は次の如くなつてゐる。

昭和二十三年四月一七七三三二、五月二一九六七三、六月二〇〇九五〇、七月一八三七二一、八月一八五九一八、九月一六一六二七

一屯平均一七五九四四屯である。この中石炭入荷は七五〇〇〇屯に達し入貨量の主位を示してゐる。

大阪出貨品は肥料セメント等で往年の綿製品の出貨は殆どない

近畿海運局神戸支部

神戸支部に於ては碇泊地減少のため設備の如く思ふ様に出入航が



EIB/Investigation No. 54  
6 November 1948

To: Directors of Regional EIB  
From: Deputy Director General, Central EIB  
Subject: Prevention of Charcoal and Firewood Blackmarketing

"Executive Program for Inspection of Charcoal and Firewood" having been decided upon with respect to the subject matter, it is directed that you should direct the Prefectural EIB under your jurisdiction to carry out inspection in accordance therewith.

Executive Program for Inspection  
of Charcoal and Firewood

I. Policy

On the occasion of the effectuation of the Charcoal and Firewood Demand and Supply Adjustment Regulations and the over-all renewal of the production, collection and distribution mechanism, the inspection of charcoal and firewood shall be conducted in accordance with the following principles to secure successful execution of the new Regulations, the Emergency Measures for Securing Charcoal, Firewood and Processed Fuel for Winter as decided upon at the Vice-Ministers Conference of 26 August 1948, and the Over-all Household Fuel Distribution Policy for the Six Major metropolises and Prefectures (Urban Area), thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the production and collection program and the prevention of the blackmarketing in order to solve the demand and supply situation of charcoal and firewood for the coming winter:

II. Executive Policy of Inspection

1. Period



wood" having been decided upon with respect to the subject matter, is directed that you should direct the Prefectural EIB under your jurisdiction to carry out inspection in accordance therewith.

### Executive Program for Inspection of Charcoal and Firewood

#### I. Policy

On the occasion of the effectuation of the Charcoal and Firewood Demand and Supply Adjustment Regulations and the over-all renewal of the production, collection and distribution mechanism, the inspection of charcoal and firewood shall be conducted in accordance with the following principles to secure successful execution of the new Regulations, the Emergency Measures for Securing Charcoal, Firewood and Processed Fuel for Winter as decided upon at the Vice-Ministers Conference of 26 August 1948, and the Over-all Household Fuel Distribution Policy for the Six Major metropolises and Prefectures (Urban Area), thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the production and collection program and the prevention of the blackmarketing in order to solve the demand and supply situation of charcoal and firewood for the coming winter:

#### II. Executive Policy of Inspection

##### 1. Period

24 November 1938 ~~31~~ January 1949

##### 2. Object

###### a. Materials:

Char-coal; firewood, (excluding brushwood).

###### b. Area:

Nationwide

###### c. Person:

Producers; designated dealers; wholesalers; retailers; large consumers.

##### 3. Method

###### a. Organization of inspection team:

A team shall be composed of not less than 2 members (one at least shall be economic investigator) and conduct inspection under cooperation as far as possible with the officials of the Agricultural and Forestry Ministry.

###### b. Order of inspection

The producers and collectors shall first be inspected (In the consuming prefectures, however, the distributors shall also be inspected



from the beginning ) and then the transporters and distributors shall be inspected.  
c. The details of inspection shall be as per attached .

- 4. Securing of Execution and Prevention of Violations
  - a. To expedite the delivery of the stockpile found out in the course of inspection.
  - b. As to those who do not fulfil the production and delivery program, to clarify the circumstances and urge the fulfilment.
  - e. To urge observation of laws and regulations (such as preparation of books and documents, return of coupons, etc.) and remedy the defects.

- 5. Measures to be Taken
  - a. Measures against violations  
Vicious or large-scale violations of price or distribution regulations shall be informed for prosecution or administratively disposed of through decrease or suspension of allocation, etc.
  - b. Measures for improvement
    - (1) In case where defects common to all enterprisers are found, steps shall be taken to have the unions or association take appropriate measures for improvement.
    - (2) In case where individual defects are found,, instructions be made separately.
    - (3) In case where defects are found in the control measures, the matter shall be communicated to the Inspection Department and proper measures shall be taken for remedy.

- 6. Publicity and Education
  - a. Object:  
Producers; designated dealers; wholesalers; retailers; large consumers
  - b. Method:  
As per attached
  - c. Subject matters:
    - (1) Shortage of household fuel supply and demand and supply of charcoal and firewood.
    - (2) Gist of the new Regulation.
    - (3) Idea of the current inspection.



a. Measures against violations  
Vicious or large-scale violations of price or distribution regulations shall be informed for prosecution or administratively disposed of through decrease or suspension of allocation, etc.

- b. Measures for improvement
- (1) In case where defects common to all enterprisers are found, steps shall be taken to have the unions or association take appropriate measures for improvement.
  - (2) In case where individual defects are found, instructions be made separately.
  - (3) In case where defects are found in the control measures, the matter shall be communicated to the Inspection Department and proper measures shall be taken for remedy.

6. Publicity and Education

- a. Object:  
Producers; designated dealers; wholesalers; retailers; large consumers
- b. Method:  
As per attached
- c. Subject matters:
- (1) Shortage of household fuel supply and demand and supply of charcoal and firewood.
  - (2) Gist of the new Regulation.
  - (3) Idea of the current inspection.  
Concrete program shall be worked out on the basis of the reference materials attached to this Instruction.

7. Contact and Cooperation with Other Agencies.

- a. Prefectural government
- (1) Prefectural officials shall guide and supervise designated dealers and cooperate with and offer convenience to the current inspection.
  - (2) Prefectural officials shall cooperate with the publication campaign vis-a-vis designated dealers.
- b. Charcoal office
- (1) Charcoal office shall participate in and cooperate with the program concerning



- etc.
- b. Measures for improvement
    - (1) In case where defects common to all enterprisers are found, steps shall be taken to have the unions or association take appropriate measures for improvement.
    - (2) In case where individual defects are found, instructions be made separately.
    - (3) In case where defects are found in the control measures, the matter shall be communicated to the Inspection Department and proper measures shall be taken for remedy.

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- a. Object:  
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  - (2) Prefectural officials shall cooperate with the publication campaign vis-a-vis designated dealers.
- b. Charcoal office
  - (1) Charcoal office shall participate in and cooperate with the program concerning

the enforcement



the enforcement of the transportation certificate system, fulfilment of the production, delivery and collection and prevention of blackmarketing.

(2) Charcoal office shall cooperate with the publicity campaign vis-a-vis designated dealers.

c. National rural police; autonomous police

(1) National rural police and autonomous police shall strengthen enforcement at stations, check-points, etc against illegitimate transportation and blackmarketing in distribution.

(2) National rural police and autonomous police shall cooperate with the publicity campaign vis-a-vis designated dealers.

d. Railway authorities

Railway authorities shall cooperate in the efficient and prompt transportation and prevention of illegitimate transportation.

e. Other agencies

### III. Main Points of Inspection

1. Producers and designated dealers shall be the main object of inspection in the production area and wholesalers and retailers in the consumption area. Attention shall be paid to brokers.
2. The fulfilment of the delivery quota and prevention of blackmarket disposition shall be the main points of inspection vis-a-vis producers, and prevention of blackmarket transactions vis-a-vis designated dealers, wholesalers, retailers and large consumers.
3. Severe measures shall be taken, upon contacting with the agencies concerned, against vicious or large-scale violators.

### IV. Report

The Regional EIB shall make report on the following matters by 28 February 1949.

1. The amount delivered as compared with the delivery quota during the period by prefectural boards.
2. Distribution for consumption and delivery outside of the prefecture during the period by



shall cooperate with the publicity campaign  
vis-a-vis designated dealers.

- d. Railway authorities  
Railway authorities shall cooperate in the efficient  
and prompt transportation and prevention of illegiti-  
mate transportation.
- e. Other agencies

### III. Main Points of Inspection

- 1. Producers and designated dealers shall be the main  
object of inspection in the production area and whole-  
salers and retailers in the consumption area. Attention  
shall be paid to brokers.
- 2. The fulfilment of the delivery quota and prevention of  
blackmarket disposition shall be the main points of in-  
spection vis-a-vis producers, and prevention of black-  
market transactions vis-a-vis designated dealers, whole-  
salers, retailers and large consumers.
- 3. Severe measures shall be taken, upon contacting with the  
agencies concerned, against vicious or large-scale viola-  
tors.

### IV. Report

The Regional EIB shall make report on the following matters  
by 28 February 1949.

- 1. The amount delivered as compared with the de-  
livery quota during the period by prefectural  
boards.
- 2. Distribution for consumption and delivery out-  
side of the prefecture during the period by  
prefectural boards.
- 3. Violations
  - a. Numbers of cases of violation.
  - b. Numbers of cases of violation disclosed  
by the police.
  - c. Number of cases indicted among the above.
  - d. Numbers of cases investigated by the eco-  
nomic investigator.
  - e. Outline of unusual cases.
- 4. Unusual circumstances discovered in the course  
of inspection.
- 5. Effects and results of the inspection and recom-  
mendations concerning therewith (prospect for the  
future).



V. Reference

1. Recent demand and supply of household fuel.
2. Charcoal and Firewood Distribution Control Regulations (Old regulations).
3. Standard of rationing of household fuel for the standard household (family of 5 members).
4. Handbook for the sales price of charcoal and firewood.
5. Charcoal and firewood link goods distribution policy.
6. Chart showing the channel of the demand and supply of charcoal and firewood.
7. Table showing the dates of expiration of the charcoal and firewood registration.
8. Over-all household fuel distribution policy for the six major metropolice and prefectures (Urban area) for the latter part of 1948.
9. Main points as amended in the new Regulations.

Remarks

- (a) "During the period", shown as per "IV. Report," shall be fixed as November, December 1948 and January 1949. Besides, as per this report, it will be desirous of manifesting inspected results upon the statistics comparing with that of the corresponding period of last year.
- (b) Taking proper consideration upon executing inspections in those consuming prefectures and urban areas where the rationing is abundant.
- (c) In those producing prefectures where rationing is abundant, endeavour to ship surplus quantity to other needy prefectures.
- (d) As per Charcoal and Firewood Selling Price, reference data 4, "Program for Inspection No. 5, read carefully the Official Gazette since it was amended on November 16.



775013

Matters to be Inspected

Object		Matters to be inspected		
Person	Place			
Producer	Local office	Bottlenecks of production	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The transfer of trees shall be examined at the Forestry Office (state) and Forestry Association (private) to find out bottlenecks.</li> <li>2. The cost of production, of the delivered, distribution of link goods shall be inspected.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Attention shall be given to brokers.</li> <li>2. Special case shall be taken for unexamined products.</li> <li>3. Refer the section on the contact and cooperation with the agencies concerned.</li> </ol>
		Amount of delivery as compared with delivery quota	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The delivery quota as registered in the Local office and the report on delivery made by the forestry products inspector shall be compared with.</li> </ol>	
		Blackmarket disposition	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Informations shall be collected from persons concerned with production and delivery.</li> <li>2. Production capacity and the amount of delivery shall be compared.</li> </ol>	



			<p>2. The cost of production, or the delivered, distribution of like goods shall be inspected.</p> <p>1. The delivery quota as registered in the local office and the report on delivery made by the forestry products inspector shall be compared with:</p> <p>1. Informations shall be collected from persons concerned with production and delivery:</p> <p>2. Production capacity and the amount of delivery shall be compared;</p> <p>1. The registration of charcoal furnace shall be inspected on the basis of the registration at the local office.</p>	<p>3. Refer the section on the contact and cooperation with the agencies concerned.</p>
		<p>amount of delivery as compared with delivery quota</p> <p>Blackmarket disposition</p> <p>Registration of charcoal furnace</p>		
Designated dealer	Office of designated dealer	Bottlenecks of collection	<p>1. The record on collection kept in the office shall be examined to find out bottlenecks.</p>	Same as above



			<p>to find out bottlenecks.</p> <p>2. The cost of production, of the delivered, distribution of link goods shall be inspected.</p> <p>1. The delivery quota as registered in the Local office and the report on delivery made by the forestry products inspector shall be compared with.</p>	<p>case shall be taken for unexamined products.</p> <p>3. Refer the section on the contact and cooperation with the agencies concerned.</p>
		Amount of delivery as compared with delivery quota		
		Blackmarket disposition	<p>1. Informations shall be collected from persons concerned with production and delivery.</p> <p>2. Production capacity and the amount of delivery shall be compared.</p>	
		Registration of charcoal furnace	<p>1. The registration of charcoal furnace shall be inspected on the basis of the registration at the Local office.</p>	
Designated dealer	Office of designated dealer	Bottlenecks of collection	<p>1. The record on collection kept in the office shall be examined to find out bottlenecks.</p>	Same as above



		Amount of collection	1. The registered amount of transfer application and the amount reported by the receiving official shall be checked against.	
		Blackmarket disposition	1. Informations shall be collected from persons concerned with production and collection. 2. The amount of collection and the transportation certificate copies shall be checked against.	
		Bottlenecks of transportation	1. The transportation program and capacity shall be checked against. 2. Information of backlog shall be collected from persons concerned with production and collection.	
		State of business of designated dealers	1. Personnel and physical set-up shall be inspected by checking articles of incorporation and the list of staffs. 2. The collection business and black-marketing shall be inspected.	



			<p>Bottlenecks of transportation</p> <p>State of business of designated dealers</p> <p>Payment by designated dealers to producers</p>	<p>2. The amount of collection and the transportation certificate copies shall be checked against.</p> <p>1. The transportation program and capacity shall be checked against.</p> <p>2. Information of backlog shall be collected from persons concerned with production and collection.</p> <p>1. Personnel and physical set-up shall be inspected by checking articles of incorporation and the list of staffs.</p> <p>2. The collection business and black-marketing shall be inspected.</p> <p>1. The record of payment shall be examined.</p>	
Wholesaler	Office	Blackmarket disposition and excess sale		<p>1. The amount of receipt as record is the book and the amount of sale by means of certificate shall be checked against.</p> <p>2. Realization of coupons, appropriateness of collection and margin shall be inspected.</p>	<p>1. Attention shall be given to brokers.</p> <p>2. Special attention shall be given to new-comers.</p> <p>3. Same as above.</p>



Object	Publicity and education matters	Method	Remarks
Producer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shortage of supply and demand and supply situation of household fuels.</li> <li>2. List of new regulations</li> <li>3. 100% delivery and prevention of blackmarketing.</li> </ol>	To be carried out through Charcoal and Firewood, producers cooperative Unions and designated dealers.	
Designated dealer (transporter)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Same as above.</li> <li>2. Same as above.</li> <li>3. 100% collection and prevention of blackmarketing.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. By mean of meetings, gazettes, radio, newspaper, etc.</li> <li>2. Mobilization of officials concerned, such as forestry products inspector, receiving official, charcoal Office official, Local Office official, Police, etc.</li> <li>3. To conduct publicity campaign vis-a-vis producers through designated dealers, and find out production bottlenecks.</li> <li>4. To conduct publicity campaign vis-a-vis designated dealers and find out collection bottlenecks.</li> </ol>	<p>Attention shall be given to large consumers and brokers.</p>

9



Retailer	Shop	Blackmarket disposition and excess sale Bottlenecks of distribution Publication in the shop of official price	Same as the corresponding column for wholesalers Same as the corresponding column for wholesalers 1. Find out if the official price is shown in the shop	Same as above.
Large consumer	Office	Blackmarket transaction	1. The amount of actual receipt through certificate, and amount of consumption shall be checked against each other. 2. Actual state of consumption and black-marketing shall be inspected.	1. and 2.



The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry  
Ordinance No. 73

August 21, 1948.

Amended by Ministerial  
ordinance No. 86 dated  
27th Sep. 1948, by No. 93  
dated 9th Oct. 1948, by  
No. 98 dated 26th Oct.  
1948.

In accordance with the provisions of the Procedure Regulation on  
Distribution of the Designated Rationed Goods Provided for in the Cabinet  
Instruction No. 3 of 1947, and based upon the provisions of the Temporary  
Demand and Supply Adjustment Act (Law No. 32 of 1946), the Regulation  
on the Adjustment of Demand and Supply of Charcoal and Firewood is  
enacted as follows:

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry  
NAGAE Kazuo

Regulation on the Adjustment of Demand and Supply  
of Charcoal and Firewood

Article 1

The adjustment of demand and supply of charcoal and firewood shall  
be subject to the provisions of this Ordinance.

Article 2



Demand and Supply Adjustment Act (Law No. 32 of 1946), the Regulation on the Adjustment of Demand and Supply of Charcoal and Firewood is enacted as follows:

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry  
NAGAE Kazuo

Regulation on the Adjustment of Demand and Supply  
of Charcoal and Firewood

Article 1

The adjustment of demand and supply of charcoal and firewood shall be subject to the provisions of this Ordinance.

Article 2

Charcoal or firewood shall not be received, from a charcoal or firewood producer (hereinafter called producer) or any other person by any other than the government provided that the cases mentioned below shall be exempted.

1. When wholesalers prescribed in Article 25 (hereinafter referred to as a registered wholesaler) shall purchase charcoal or firewood from the Government and retail shops prescribed in Article 24 (hereinafter referred to as a registered retail shop) shall purchase from the registered wholesalers.



2. When consumers shall purchase charcoal or firewood from the registered wholesalers, or from the registered retail shops.

3. When a consumers for private use within the spheres designated by the prefectural Governor with the assent of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, shall purchase charcoal or firewood which is produced in the sphere concerned in exchange for a valid coupon.

Article 3

A producer shall transfer his charcoal and firewood to the Government except the allotted consumption quantity stipulated in the proviso of Article 33, provided that the cases where a producer transfer charcoal or firewood based on sub-paragraph 3 of the preceding Article shall be exempted.

(Production and delivery quota)

Article 4

One who possesses a kiln shall register it with the prefectural governor having jurisdiction over the area within which the kiln is located.

Article 5

The prefectural governor shall allot the production and delivery quotas to producers on the basis of the prefectural production and



Article 3

A producer shall transfer his charcoal and firewood to the Government except the allotted consumption quantity stipulated in the proviso of Article 33, provided that the cases where a producer transfer charcoal or firewood based on sub-paragraph 3 of the preceding Article shall be exempted.

(Production and delivery quota)

Article 4

One who possesses a kiln shall register it with the prefectural governor having jurisdiction over the area within which the kiln is located.

Article 5

The prefectural governor shall allot the production and delivery quotas to producers on the basis of the prefectural production and delivery plan determined by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry with the approval of the President of the Economic Stabilization Board.

In the case where the actual production and delivery of a producer is less than his quota as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, he shall report the reason to the prefectural governor concerned according to the procedure determined by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.



Article 6.

Abolished

(Collection)

Article 7

The Producer shall, within three weeks after the enforcement of this Ministerial Ordinance, elect either to sell directly to the Government or to sell to the government through a dealer. A Producer who elects to sell to the Government through a dealer shall within the specified period, effect a preliminary registration with one who intends to apply for designation as a dealer.

One who intends to apply for designation as a dealer engaged in the sale of charcoal or firewood to the Government on consignment from producers shall prepare a sale consignment registration book and, within three weeks after the enforcement of this Ministerial Ordinance, receive preliminary registration purporting consignment of sale of charcoal or firewood to the Government from producers within the prefecture where his private or business address is located, (hereinafter a dealer engaged in the sale of charcoal or firewood to the Government on consignment from producers is called designated dealer and one who intends to apply for designation as a designated dealer is called designation applicant). Non-household consumers and their organizations, registered



Ministerial Ordinance, 1952  
or to sell to the government through a dealer. A Producer who elects to sell to the Government through a dealer shall within the specified period, effect a preliminary registration with one who intends to apply for designation as a dealer.

One who intends to apply for designation as a dealer engaged in the sale of charcoal or firewood to the Government on consignment from producers shall prepare a sale consignment registration book and, within three weeks after the enforcement of this Ministerial Ordinance, receive preliminary registration purporting consignment of sale of charcoal or firewood to the Government from producers within the prefecture where his private or business address is located, (hereinafter a dealer engaged in the sale of charcoal or firewood to the Government on consignment from producers is called designated dealer and one who intends to apply for designation as a designated dealer is called designation applicant). Non-household consumers and their organizations, registered retail shops and their organizations, registered wholesalers and their organizations shall not become a designated dealer: provided that a non-household consumer whose entire consumption is incidental to the collection of charcoal or firewood and or other items subject to allocation and distribution control may become a designated dealer.



Any person who has been convicted of violating the provisions of the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Law, Ordinances based on that Law, or other Laws or Ordinances concerning economic control shall not become the designated dealer.

The procedure of the preliminary registration will in paragraph 2 be that each producer enters, in the aforesaid sale consignment registration book, date of consignment, his name and address and yearly delivery quota of charcoal or firewood to be sold on consignment by the designation applicant and yearly production quota of charcoal or firewood and affix his seal.

#### Article 8

The designation applicant shall, within thirty days after the enforcement of this Ministerial Ordinance, submit to the prefectural governor an application for designation as a designated dealer, stating therein the name of the applicant (in the case of a juridical person, the name of the juridical person and its representative is to be stated in the application, which is to be accompanied by a copy of the Articles of Association,) his private or business address together with the sale consignment registration book as prescribed in the preceding articles; provided that in case the total amount of charcoal or firewood for consignment sale which the applicant received in connection with the preliminary registration does not reach for charcoal 100,000 bales (15 kg. per bale; the same shall apply hereinafter) for ordinary firewood 500,000 bundles



livery quota of charcoal or firewood to be sold on consignment by the designation applicant and yearly production quota of charcoal or firewood and affix his seal.

Article 8

The designation applicant shall, within thirty days after the enforcement of this Ministerial Ordinance, submit to the prefectural governor an application for designation as a designated dealer, stating therein the name of the applicant (in the case of a juridical person, the name of the juridical person and its representative is to be stated in the application, which is to be accompanied by a copy of the Articles of Association,) his private or business address together with the sale consignment registration book as prescribed in the preceding articles; provided that in case the total amount of charcoal or firewood for consignment sale which the applicant received in connection with the preliminary registration does not reach for charcoal 100,000 bales (15 kg. per bale; the same shall apply hereinafter) for ordinary firewood 500,000 bundles (standard firewood; the same shall apply hereinafter) or for gas-producing firewood 500 tons, the designation applicant shall not be designated.

The proviso of the preceding paragraph shall not be operative if its effect would be to limit the number of designated dealers in a prefecture to less than three for each category. In this case the otherwise qualified applicant shall be designated in the order of the



highest amount of the preliminary registration until the required number of designated dealers is reached.

The Government shall make direct purchase in the prefecture where the annual delivery quota of gas-producing firewood amounts to less than 1,000 tons.

#### Article 9

Within one week of the close of the period specified in the preceding article, the prefectural governor will issue the designated dealer certificate to the qualified designation applicant, making public notification thereof.

In the case where the prefectural governor refuses to designate an applicant as a designated dealer, the latter may appeal to the President of the Economic Stabilization Board within two weeks from the day of notification. In this case, if the President of the Economic Stabilization Board does not render his decision and its notification within thirty day from the day of receipt of appeal, the appeal shall be deemed to have been granted.

#### Article 10

Upon the designation of a designated dealer, the preliminary registration made to this person shall be considered as the sale consignment registration (hereinafter called final registration).



article, the prefectural governor will issue the designated dealer certificate to the qualified designation applicant, making public notification thereof.

In the case where the prefectural governor refuses to designate an applicant as a designated dealer, the latter may appeal to the President of the Economic Stabilization Board within two weeks from the day of notification. In this case, if the President of the Economic Stabilization Board does not render his decision and its notification within thirty day from the day of receipt of appeal, the appeal shall be deemed to have been granted.

Article 10

Upon the designation of a designated dealer, the preliminary registration made to this person shall be considered as the sale consignment registration (hereinafter called final registration).

Article 11

In case a producer has elected to sell to the Government through a designated dealer who is unsuccessful in becoming a designated dealer, the producer may, within a period of two weeks following the issuance of designated dealer certificate, effect a final registration with a designated dealer. In this case the provision of paragraph 4 of Article 7 shall be applicable mutatis mutandis.



A producer who is finally registered with a designated dealer shall sell his product only through this persons.

Article 12

The preliminary and final registration will be made seperately for charcoal, ordinary firewood and for gas-producing firewood, provided that, for each category, a producer shall register his consignment sale with only designation applicant or designated dealer.

Article 13

The designation of the designated dealer will be renewed every twelve months. In this case Articles 7 through 12 will be applied mutatis mutandis. In this case, "the enforcement of this Ministerial Ordinance" mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 7 and paragraph 1 of Article 8 shall read "the date designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry."

Article 14

The Government may make an offer to buy charcoal or firewood directly from the producer. In this case, the producer must sell directly to the Government despite of the provision of paragraph 2 of Article 11.

Article 15

The designated dealer cannot refuse to accept the consignment sale from producers who have made final registration with him.



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Article 13

The designation of the designated dealer will be renewed every twelve months. In this case Articles 7 through 12 will be applied *mutatis mutandis*. In this case, "the enforcement of this Ministerial Ordinance" mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 7 and paragraph 1 of Article 8 shall read "the date designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry."

Article 14

The Government may make an offer to buy charcoal or firewood directly from the producer. In this case, the producer must sell directly to the Government despite of the provision of paragraph 2 of Article 11.

Article 15

The designated dealer cannot refuse to accept the consignment sale from producers who have made final registration with him.

Article 16

The Government, upon receipt of charcoal or firewood either directly from producers or through designated dealers, will issue to each producer a check in payment for the charcoal or firewood sold which may be entrusted to the designated dealer to be delivered to the producer.



Article 17

Sale of charcoal or firewood by producers or designated dealers to the Government will be made at the warehouse or place designated by the Government.

(Transportation)

Article 18

The Government shall sell charcoal or firewood only to registered wholesalers.

Article 19

Charcoal or firewood shall not be transported out of the prefecture concerned by any other person than the Government-However, this shall not apply in the cases mentioned below where legally acquired charcoal or firewood may be transported out of the prefecture concerned upon receipt of specific permission from the prefectural governor.

1. When a person removes his residence or place of business.
2. For experiment, research, exhibition or to be consumed while travelling.
3. When it is convenient for producers or designated dealers to transport to adjoining prefectures from the standpoint of topography



(Transportation)  
Article 18

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Charcoal or firewood shall not be transported out of the prefecture concerned by any other person than the Government-However, this shall not apply in the cases mentioned below where legally acquired charcoal or firewood may be transported out of the prefecture concerned upon receipt of specific permission from the prefectural governor.

1. When a person removes his residence or place of business.
2. For experiment, research, exhibition or to be consumed while travelling.
3. When it is convenient for producers or designated dealers to transport to adjoining prefectures from the standpoint of topography and the charcoal or firewood so transported is sold to the Government.
4. When a vehicle which consumes gas-producing charcoal or firewood transports gas-producing charcoal or firewood to be consumed in the operation of the vehicle on the particular trip out of the prefecture, provided that if the quantity so transported is 4 bales or less than 4 bales of gas-producing charcoal or firewood (15kg. per bale in the case of gas-producing charcoal and 30 kg. per bale in the case of gas-producing firewood), permission from the Prefectural governor need not be obtained.



(Distribution)

Article 20

The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry shall issue the official document mentioned below certifying the allotment of charcoal or firewood, making public notification thereof: A purchasing coupon to be issued to a consumer of gas-producing charcoal or firewood to be used in purchasing gas-producing charcoal or firewood.

The prefectural governor shall issue the official documents mentioned below certifying the allotments of charcoal or firewood, making public notification thereof:

1. A purchasing allotment certificate to be issued to a registered wholesaler, or to a registered retail shop to be used in purchasing charcoal or firewood.

2. A purchasing coupon or purchasing pass-book to be issued to a consumer to be used in purchasing charcoal (excepting gas-producing charcoal) or ordinary firewood.

The quantities of charcoal or firewood to be received by the holders of the document mentioned in preceding two paragraphs shall be determined as follows:

1. Household consumers shall receive quantities in relation to size of household and availability of substitute fuel in accordance with

transmitted



The prefectural governor shall issue the official documents mentioned below certifying the allotments of charcoal or firewood, making public notification thereof:

1. A purchasing allotment certificate to be issued to a registered wholesaler, or to a registered retail shop to be used in purchasing charcoal or firewood.

2. A purchasing coupon or purchasing pass-book to be issued to a consumer to be used in purchasing charcoal (excepting gas-producing charcoal) or ordinary firewood.

The quantities of charcoal or firewood to be received by the holders of the document mentioned in preceding two paragraphs shall be determined as follows:

1. Household consumers shall receive quantities in relation to size of household and availability of substitute fuel in accordance with criterion determined by the President of ESB which shall be transmitted to the prefectural governor by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

2. Consumers of charcoal or firewood for other than the household use shall receive quantities in accordance with criterion for the allocation of the production materials specified by the President of ESB in ESB Instruction No. 21, 1948.

3. A registered retail shop shall receive the quantities necessary to supply the household consumers, and consumers for other than the household use registered with the registered retail shop.



4. A registered wholesaler shall receive the quantities necessary to supply the registered retail shops and the consumers for other than the household use registered with the registered wholesaler.

Any qualified person who has not received an official document in accordance with the paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or who is dissatisfied with the quantity specified in an official document which he has received may appeal to the President of ESB within two weeks of the day of the notification. In this case, the provision of the latter part of the second paragraph of Article 9 shall be applied mutatis mutandis.

#### Article 21

Any registered wholesaler or retail shop or consumer of charcoal or firewood shall, in case where the purchasing coupon, purchasing pass-book (hereinafter called both the coupon) or the Purchasing allotment certificate prescribed in the preceding Article have been issued, comply with the written statement on them and shall not deliver or receive any charcoal or firewood except in exchange for them, except in cases where the operation of this Regulation is temporarily suspended in particular localities by order of the prefectural governor due to the existence of a state of emergency.

The aforesaid coupon or purchasing allotment certificate shall neither be transferred to nor be received from any other person (except in



the day of the notification. In case the part of the second paragraph of Article 9 shall be applied mutatis mutandis.

Article 21

Any registered wholesaler or retail shop or consumer of charcoal or firewood shall, in case where the purchasing coupon, purchasing pass-book (hereinafter called both the coupon) or the Purchasing allotment certificate prescribed in the preceding Article have been issued, comply with the written statement on them and shall not deliver or receive any charcoal or firewood except in exchange for them, except in cases where the operation of this Regulation is temporarily suspended in particular localities by order of the prefectural governor due to the existence of a state of emergency.

The aforesaid coupon or purchasing allotment certificate shall neither be transferred to nor be received from any other person. (except in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article).

The form of the said coupon and purchasing allotment certificate shall be provided by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

Purchasing pass-book shall be returned to the issuer at the expiration of the period of validity.



Purchasing coupon and purchasing allotment certificate shall be returned to the issuer by those who have received them upon receipt of delivery of the quantity called for thereon.

Article 22

Any registered wholesaler or registered retail shop shall sell charcoal or firewood in stock to those who present the valid purchasing allotment certificates or coupons at official prices.

The aforesaid official prices must be displayed in front of their shops.

Article 23

No person other than he who has received a retail or wholesale registration card from the prefectural governor may engage in the business of buying and selling of charcoal or firewood.

The person who has received a retail registration card from the prefectural governor shall simultaneously engage in the business of buying and selling briquettes pursuant to the Provisions of Article 7 of the Regulation on the Adjustment of Demand and Supply of Briquettes. (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Ordinance No.1948.)

A person who wishes to apply for a retail registration card in paragraph 2 (hereinafter referred to as an applicant for retail registrat-



valid purchasing allotment certificates of

prices.

The aforesaid official prices must be displayed in front of their shops.

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A person who wishes to apply for a retail registration card in paragraph 2 (hereinafter referred to as an applicant for retail registration) shall, not later than one week from the day of enforcement of this Ministerial Ordinance: and a person who wishes to apply for a wholesale registration card (hereinafter referred to as an applicant for wholesale registration) shall, not later than one week from the delivery date of retail registration card, submit an application for registration stating his name (in the case of a juridical person, the name of the juridical person and of representative thereof is to be



stated in the application, which is to be accompanied by a copy of the Article of Association) and the location of his shop to the prefectural governor.

Producers, designated dealers, registered wholesalers, consumers of charcoal or firewood for other than the household use (excepting consumption incidental to the charcoal and firewood retail business and or other items subject to allocation and distribution control), and the organizations of any of the foregoing may not become the registered retail shop.

Any person who has been convicted of violating the provisions of the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Law, Ordinances based on that Law, or other Laws or Ordinances concerning economic control shall not become the registered retail shop or the registered wholesalers.

Producers, designated dealers, registered retail shops, consumers of charcoal or firewood for other than the household use (excepting consumption incidental to charcoal and firewood wholesale business and or other items subject to allocation and distribution control) and, the organizations of any of the foregoing may not become the registered wholesalers.

An applicant for retail registration who has two or more retail shops shall apply for a retail registration card separately for each



consumption incidental to the charcoal and firewood and or other items subject to allocation and distribution control), and the organizations of any of the foregoing may not become the registered retail shop.

Any person who has been convicted of violating the provisions of the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Law, Ordinances based on that Law, or other Laws or Ordinances concerning economic control shall not become the registered retail shop or the registered wholesalers.

Producers, designated dealers, registered retail shops, consumers of charcoal or firewood for other than the household use (excepting consumption incidental to charcoal and firewood wholesale business and or other items subject to allocation and distribution control) and, the organizations of any of the foregoing may not become the registered wholesalers.

An applicant for retail registration who has two or more retail shops shall apply for a retail registration card separately for each retail shop.

#### Article 24

The prefectural governor shall, as of the date of enforcement of this Regulation, issue official documents to each household and to each non-household consumer whose allocation for the current quarter is less than 200 bales of charcoal or 100 bundles of ordinary firewood which are to be used in the selection of registered retail shops (hereinafter referred to as retail promissory tickets).



An applicant for retail registration shall not receive a retail registration card unless he shows evidence that he has collected, within thirty days after the enforcement of this Regulation, a minimum number of retail promissory tickets or more from consumers who reside or whose place of business is located in the city or county in which the applicant shop is located.

The minimum number of retail promissory tickets specified in the preceding paragraph shall be in Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, 500 (provided that Tokyo shall be considered to be limited to the area of its wards); in other cities, 400; in county 300.

With one week of the close of the period specified in paragraph 2, the prefectural governor shall issue retail registration cards to the qualified applicants making public notification thereof.

At the expiration of the period specified in paragraph 2 an applicant for retail registration who has been unsuccessful in collecting the required minimum retail promissory tickets shall return those which he has collected to the people to whom they were issued without delay. Those whose retail promissory tickets are returned in this manner may deposit their tickets with other registered retail shops located in the district where they reside or their place of business is located.

An applicant for retail registration or registered retail shop may



The minimum number of retail promissory tickets specified in the preceding paragraph shall be in Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, 500 (provided that Tokyo shall be considered to be limited to the area of its wards); in other cities, 400; in county 300.

With one week of the close of the period specified in paragraph 2, the prefectural governor shall issue retail registration cards to the qualified applicants making public notification thereof.

At the expiration of the period specified in paragraph 2 an applicant for retail registration who has been unsuccessful in collecting the required minimum retail promissory tickets shall return those which he has collected to the people to whom they were issued without delay. Those whose retail promissory tickets are returned in this manner may deposit their tickets with other registered retail shops located in the district where they reside or their place of business is located.

An applicant for retail registration or registered retail shop may not refuse to accept retail promissory tickets offered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 or the preceding paragraph.

Article 25

At the time that retail registration cards are issued, the prefectural governor shall issue to each registered retail shop, to consumers of gas-producing firewood and to each non-household consumers whose allocation for the current quarter is 200 or more



bales of charcoal or 400 or more bundles of ordinary firewood official documents which are to be used in the selection of registered wholesaler (hereinafter referred to as wholesale promissory ticket). The wholesale promissory ticket shall specify, for the retailer, the quantity of charcoal and firewood which he is to receive for the current quarter to be delivered to his consumer, and for the non-household consumers or gas-producing consumers, shall specify the quantity of charcoal and ordinary firewood or gas-producing firewood allocated to him for the current quarter. In the case of preceding paragraph, the prefectural governor shall publish the total quantity of charcoal, ordinary firewood and gas-producing firewood specified in the wholesale promissory tickets. For the purpose of achieving the total quantity, one 15 kg bale of charcoal shall be taken to equal 5 bundles of standard firewood or one 30kg bale of gas-producing firewood.

An applicant for wholesale registration shall not receive a wholesale registration card unless he shows evidence that he has collected, within two weeks from the date of issuance of retail registration card, sufficient wholesale promissory tickets to give him an anticipated demand of one tenth of the total quantity of



sumer, and for the non-household consumers or gas-producing consumers, shall specify the quantity of charcoal and ordinary firewood or gas-producing firewood allocated to him for the current quarter. In the case of preceding paragraph, the prefectural governor shall publish the total quantity of charcoal, ordinary firewood and gas-producing firewood specified in the wholesale promissory tickets. For the purpose of achieving the total quantity, one 15 kg bale of charcoal shall be taken to equal 5 bundles of standard firewood or one 30kg bale of gas-producing firewood.

An applicant for wholesale registration shall not receive a wholesale registration card unless he shows evidence that he has collected, within two weeks from the date of issuance of retail registration card, sufficient wholesale promissory tickets to give him an anticipated demand of one tenth of the total quantity of charcoal, ordinary firewood and or gas-producing firewood published in accordance with the preceding paragraph from registered retail shops or non-household consumers or gas-producing firewood consumers whose place of business are located in the same prefecture in which the applicant for wholesale registration has his place of business.

Within one week of the close of the period specified the preceding paragraph, the prefectural governor shall issue wholesale registration cards to the qualified applicant, making public notification thereof.



Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Article, no less than three wholesalers shall be registered in each prefecture. In the event that less than three applicants for wholesale registration are successful in collecting the minimum anticipated demand specified in paragraph 3, the three applicants who collect evidence of the largest anticipated demand shall receive wholesale registration cards.

An applicant for wholesale registration who has not received the wholesale registration card in accordance with paragraph 4 or 5 of this Article, shall return the wholesale promissory tickets which he has collected to the people to whom they were issued without delay. In this case those whose promissory tickets are returned in this manner may deposit their tickets with other registered wholesalers located in the same prefecture.

An applicant for wholesale registration or registered wholesaler may not refuse to accept wholesale promissory tickets offered in accordance with the paragraph 3 or 6 of this Article.

Article 26

An applicant for retail or wholesale registration who has not received a registration card may appeal to the President of



of the largest anticipated demand shall receive wholesale registration cards.

An applicant for wholesale registration who has not received the wholesale registration card in accordance with paragraph 4 or 5 of this Article, shall return the wholesale promissory tickets which he has collected to the people to whom they were issued without delay. In this case those whose promissory tickets are returned in this manner may deposit their tickets with other registered wholesalers located in the same prefecture.

An applicant for wholesale registration or registered wholesaler may not refuse to accept wholesale promissory tickets offered in accordance with the paragraph 3 or 6 of this Article.

#### Article 26

An applicant for retail or wholesale registration who has not received a registration card may appeal to the President of the E.S.B. within two weeks from the day of the notification of successful applicants. In this case the provision of the latter part of paragraph 2 of Article 9 shall be applied mutatis mutandis.

#### Article 27

The deposit of a promissory ticket by a consumer with an applicant for retail registration who subsequently receives a retail registration card or with a registered retail shop shall



constitute registration of the consumer with the registered retail shop.

The deposit of a promissory ticket by a registered retail shop or a non-household consumer with an applicant for wholesale registration who subsequently receives a wholesale registration card or with a registered wholesaler shall constitute registration of the registered retail shop or non household consumer with the registered wholesaler.

When the registration is constituted based on the preceding two paragraphs, the consumer shall thereafter purchase charcoal or firewood only from the registered retail shop with whom he has registered for the current period, and the registered retail shop or consumer shall thereafter purchase charcoal or firewood only from the registered wholesale with whom he has registered for the current period.

Registration with registered retail shops and wholesalers shall be renewed every twelve months. In this case, Articles 23 through 26 will be applied mutatis mutandis. In this case, "the enforcement of this Ministerial Ordinance" mentioned in paragraph 3 of Article 23 and paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 24 shall read "the date designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry."



When the registration is constituted based on the preceding two paragraphs, the consumer shall thereafter purchase charcoal or firewood only from the registered retail shop with whom he has registered for the current period, and the registered retail shop or consumer shall thereafter purchase charcoal or firewood only from the registered wholesale with whom he has registered for the current period.

Registration with registered retail shops and wholesalers shall be renewed every twelve months. In this case, Articles 23 through 26 will be applied mutatis mutandis. In this case, "the enforcement of this Ministerial Ordinance" mentioned in paragraph 3 of Article 23 and paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 24 shall read "the date designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry."

Article 28

The registered retail shop and wholesalers shall keep the registration card delivered to them by the prefectural governor and shall put up the registration numbers and other particulars designated by the prefectural governor in front of their shops.



(Responsibility for report)

Article 29

By the 15th day of each month, producers, designated dealers, wholesalers and registered retail shops shall report to the prefectural governor the following items as of the close of the preceding month.

1. For producer: Volume of production delivery and inventories by grade. (Volume of deliveries by grade and price, in case where a producer delivered charcoal or firewood directly to the consumers in accordance with the proviso of Article 3).
2. For designated dealer:  
Volume of business showing quantity and grade.  
Inventories by grade.
3. For registered wholesaler and retail shops:  
Volume of business showing quantity, grade and price (including sales by class of customer). Inventories by grade.

Article 30

Wholesalers shall display



preceding month.

1. For producer: Volume of production delivery and inventories by grade. (Volume of deliveries by grade and price, in case where a producer delivered charcoal or firewood directly to the consumers in accordance with the proviso of Article 3).

2. For designated dealer:  
Volume of business showing quantity and grade.  
Inventories by grade.

3. For registered wholesaler and retail shops:  
Volume of business showing quantity, grade and price (including sales by class of customer). Inventories by grade.

Article 30

The registered retail shops and wholesalers shall display in their shop fronts a notification of the quantity of charcoal and firewood on hand for distribution on each business day. They shall also keep ledgers showing the amount by grade, and price of their receipts, stock on hand at the end of each month and their distribution broken down by class of customers.



(Succession)

Article 31

In the event that designated dealer, a registered wholesaler or a retail shop ceases to do business, an applicant who desires to replace him shall be registered by the prefectural governor if within thirty days of the predecessor ceasing his business, the applicant demonstrate that he has received the minimum number of registration or more from among the predecessor's customers as set forth in proviso of paragraph 1 of Article 8, paragraph 3 of Article 24 or paragraph 3 of Article 25. Within one week of the receipt of this evidence, the prefectural governor shall issue a designated dealer certificate or wholesale or retail registration card to the qualified applicant, making public notification thereof. In this event Article 9, paragraph 2 or Article 26 shall be applied mutatis mutandis.

Customers of a designated dealer, wholesaler or registered retail shop who ceases to do business may make a new final registration either with the applicant newly registered or with one who has previously received registration.

(Specified order)



ration or more from among the predecessor's customers as set forth in proviso of paragraph 1 of Article 8, paragraph 3 of Article 24 or paragraph 3 of Article 25. Within one week of the receipt of this evidence, the prefectural governor shall issue a designated dealer certificate or wholesale or retail registration card to the qualified applicant, making public notification thereof. In this event Article 9, paragraph 2 or Article 26 shall be applied mutatis mutandis.

Customers of a designated dealer, wholesaler or registered retail shop who ceases to do business may make a new final registration either with the applicant newly registered or with one who has previously received registration.

(Specified order)

Article 32

The Prefectural Governor may, if he deems it necessary to do so for the adjustment of demand and supply of charcoal and firewood order, with the assent of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, particular producers, designated dealers, registered wholesalers or retail shops, to ship or distribute charcoal or firewood specifying the amount, the date and area.



(Private production)

Article 33

No producer may consume his own production provided that to the extent that the producer receives coupon for household use, breeding silk worms, tea manufacturing, tobacco-leaf drying, shiitake mushroom drying or unhulled cereals drying, he may supply the allotted consumption quantity written in the said coupon from his own production.

(General order)

Article 34

When the prefectural governor deems it necessary to do so for the adjustment of demand and supply of charcoal and firewood, he may, with the assent of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, issue a prefectural ordinance directing the producers, designated dealers, registered wholesalers or retail shops as to the production, shipment, delivery, moving or distribution of these articles.

(Penal provision)



shiitake mushroom drying or unhulled cereals drying, he may supply the allotted consumption quantity written in the said coupon from his own production.

(General order)

Article 34

When the prefectural governor deems it necessary to do so for the adjustment of demand and supply of charcoal and firewood, he may, with the assent of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, issue a prefectural ordinance directing the producers, designated dealers, registered wholesalers or retail shops as to the production, shipment, delivery, moving or distribution of these articles.

(Penal provision)

Article 35

Any person who violates any provision of this Ministerial Ordinance shall be subject to the punishment of imprisonment with hard labour not exceeding 10 years or to a fine not exceeding 100,000 yen stipulated in the Article 4 or 6 of the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Law, or both as stipulated in Article 4 of that law.

(Definition)

Article 36

As used in this regulation the following definitions shall



apply: "charcoal" is wood which has been carbonized, "gas-producing charcoal" is charcoal which is to be used for generating gas which will power an internal combustion engine, "firewood" is wood which is to be used as fuel (excepting wood scrap and root of wood), "gas-producing firewood" is firewood which is to be used for generating gas which will power an internal combustion engine, "ordinary firewood" is firewood (excepting gas-producing firewood), "standard firewood" is firewood the length of 1.6 shaku which have been placed into a bundle the circumference of which is 2.5 shaku, "faggot" is a branch of wood of which the average diameter at the thick end is less than 8 bu, "wood-scrap" is scrap of wood of which length is less than 8 sun and "root of wood" is wood which grew beneath the surface of earth.

(Additional Provisions)

Article 37

This Ordinance shall become effective as of thirty days after its date promulgation.

Article 38

Any person who is entrusted with the purchase of charcoal or firewood for the Government at the time of the enforcement



"ordinary firewood" is firewood (excepting gas-producing firewood),  
"standard firewood" is firewood the length of 1.6 shaku which have  
been placed into a bundle the circumference of which is 2.5 shaku,  
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thick end is less than 8 bu, "wood-scrap" is scrap of wood of which  
length is less than 8 sun and "root of wood" is wood which grew  
beneath the surface of earth.

(Additional Provisions)

Article 37

This Ordinance shall become effective as of thirty days after  
its date promulgation.

Article 38

Any person who is entrusted with the purchase of charcoal  
or firewood for the Government at the time of the enforcement  
of this Ordinance can continue his business regardless of this  
Ordinance for a period not to exceed 60 days until the designat-  
ion of the designated is made.

Article 39

The designated distribution dealers designated by the  
prefectural governor as provided in Article 1 of the Regulation.



on Distribution Control of Charcoal and Firewood shall be obliged to perform its previous business up to the day when the applicants for registration of retail or wholesale receive the registration card based on this Ministerial Ordinance regardless of the otherwise contrary provisions of this Ministerial Ordinance.

Article 10

All official documents which have been issued for charcoal or firewood at the time of enforcement of this Ministerial Ordinance and certifying the allotment of charcoal or firewood shall be regarded as the purchasing coupon or purchasing pass-book issued in accordance with the provisions of Article 20 until the 31st of March, 1949.

Article 11

The Regulation on Distribution Control of Charcoal and Firewood shall be abolished as of the date of enforcement of the regulation.

With regard to the application of the penal provisions to any action exercised prior to the abolition of the regulation stated in the preceding paragraph the preceding regulation



contrary provisions of this Ministerial Ordinance.

Article 10

All official documents which have been issued for charcoal or firewood at the time of enforcement of this Ministerial Ordinance and certifying the allotment of charcoal or firewood shall be regarded as the purchasing coupon or purchasing pass-book issued in accordance with the provisions of Article 20 until the 31st of March, 1949.

Article 11

The Regulation on Distribution Control of Charcoal and Firewood shall be abolished as of the date of enforcement of the regulation.

With regard to the application of the penal provisions to any action exercised prior to the abolition of the regulation stated in the preceding paragraph the preceding regulation shall be still effective even after its abolition.



EIB ?  
REPORT ON THE GENERAL TREND OF POLITICAL AND  
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN TOKAI-HOKURIKU DISTRICT

NO. 33

30 October 1948

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## 1. POLITICAL PARTIES

The Democrat-Socialist coalition cabinet of Dr. Ashida decided to resign as its former Deputy Premier, Mr. S. Nishio was arrested on 6 October in connection with the Showa Denko (Electric Engineering) Co. scandal. It took local political parties by surprise, which have been exerting all-out efforts in consolidating their organizations in expectation of a possible general election towards the end of this year or at the beginning of the next year.

The Democrats are naturally subdued and, in view of the numerous weaknesses appertaining to the party at the present moments, fear that the general election might come sooner than they like.

Prefectural chapters were inaugurated in Gifu and Ishikawa by the Democratic-Liberals on 18th and 24th of September respectively. In Gifu, however, the involvement of Mr. B. Ono, the former secretary-general of the party and a member of the Diet for the prefecture, in the Showa Denko scandal had not at all enhanced the party's prestige in the eyes of the electorate.

The public meeting held in Nagoya on 26 September, at which Mr. T. Katayama, the Secretary of the Socialist Party, was to speak, occasioned internal feud between the rightists and the leftists in the local chapter to come to the surface.

The



- 2 -

The latter objected Mr. Katayama's making speech at the meeting and threatened to withdraw if it was made. The meeting was held minus Mr. Katayama's political speech but with his brief greeting only.

The Aichi prefectural chapter of the People's Cooperative Party, which had been disrupted since April this year, has been rallying again. An office was opened and a chairman of the chapter was selected on 25 August. They hope to have the Aichi chapter reestablished by the end of November. (Previous report made in July)

## 2. ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCES

### (1) Tokai-Hokuriku Governors' Conference

A governors' conference of this region was held at Toyama on 12 October. It was attended by Mr. H. Aoyagi of Aichi, Mr. H. Obata of Fukui, Mr. W. Shibano of Ishikawa, Mr. T. Takatsuji of Toyama, and vice-governors of Gifu and Mie, Mr. Takatsuji presided.

Informations and opinions were exchanged regarding the means of augmenting prefectural revenues, disaster relief, expenditures for the Public Safety Commission and prefectural universities, the reallocation of rice delivery quota, the organization of the Education Boards.

Verbal agreements were reached on the following points:

Although certain prefectures have appropriated for the expenses of the Public Safety Commission, such appropriation should not be considered obligatory. For any future appropria-

tion



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tions prior consultation should be made among prefectures.

In view of the firm attitude of the central government with regard to rice delivery quota, prefectures would not make any joint representation for reallocation necessitated by flood damages but would appeal to Tokyo individually.

The setup of the secretariat of the Education Board should not be pretentious but be simple and conducive to efficient management.

Although prefectures had not been required to earmark any money for the establishment of a university, existing institutions could not be chartered as university, so they were informed, unless a set standard in terms of buildings, equipments, chairs and professors, etc., were attained. Prefectures were therefore constrained to prepare for an eventual outlay for it.

Written resolutions were adopted to the following effect:

That alcoholic drink excise should be increased and the tobacco excise newly levied for the revenue of the prefecture; restriction placed on the floating of local loans be eased and loans for money to be used for the rehabilitation of devastated areas must be exempted from the limitation; in view of great disparity now existing in the revenues of civic bodies, more discretionary power should be given to prefectural governors in distributing national grants.

The



The central government should pay more attention to the prevention of disaster from natural calamities; the national treasury should bear at least 90% of rehabilitation costs; grants in aid from the national treasury must come in time and, if appropriation lagged, some special financial measures ought to be taken so that money could be made available for devastated areas.

(2) Conference of the Speakers of Municipal Assemblies

Ten city councils of Aichi prefectures, four of Gifu prefecture, six of Mie and nine of Shizuoka were represented by their Speakers at a conference taken place at Gifu city on 24 September.

The conference adopted, among the rest, the following resolutions:

That the Local Finance Commission, now composed of a cabinet minister, a member of the Diet, a prefectural governor, a city mayor and a town mayor or a village headman, should include at least one representative of the interest and opinion of the local deliberative body; that, in order to ease financial stringency of civic entities, a chartered bank be established locally; that the transaction tax be abolished; that the economic control of perishable foodstuffs and household fuel be lifted; that the expenses of public works should be transmitted as soon as they are authorized; that the grant in aid be given to the local autonomous police; that expenses for ration distribution be borne by the central government; that, as civic bodies are now

in



in charge of fire prevention, fire insurance business should be permitted for them to operate.

### 3. PREFECTURAL ASSEMBLIES

The regular session of the Aichi legislature met for seven days beginning on 9 October. It passed 827,231,639 yen of supplementary general budget, increased salaries and remunerations of the governor, vice-governors, speaker, deputy speaker and members of the legislature, enacted a regulation concerning a hygienic standard applicable to hotels, theaters and other places of public entertainment, and bath houses, amended the prefectural surtax regulation, raised prefectural school fees. The governor's monthly salary was now boosted to 20,000 yen and the remuneration of the legislative member to 5,000 yen per month.

Gifu prefectural legislature was convened from 27 to 29 September and on 14 and 15 October. The supplementary general budget was voted at 200,889,102 yen and the salaries and remunerations of the governors and others were fixed approximated at the same level as in Aichi.

To tide over a serious deadlock the session in Gifu had to take a recess from 30 September to 13 October. The stumbling block was the issue of the Kiso river embankment. Hitherto the expenses were borne by the central treasury, prefecture and local entities benefitted in the following percentage respectively:



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50%, 25% and 25%. Now in the light of financial straits of local bodies, assemblymen representing riparian districts demanded the latter's share of expenses lessened to a mere 5%, shifting the additional burden of 20% on the shoulder of the prefecture. Prefectural officials and assemblymen from mountainous districts put up a concerted opposition. The objectors to the changed percentages pointed out that it would jeopardize repairs of other river dykes and afforestation programs and that there were little possibility of fresh loan floating authorized by the central government. The objection carried.

The Mie legislature, which had a four-day session ending on 14 October, passed a supplementary general budget of 182,860,000 yen.

#### 4. LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Two little communities of Nakakawachi and Kudarizawa, located along the border of Shimoyama-mura and Sakute-mura, Higashikamo-gun, Aichi prefecture, have been comprised administratively in Shimoyama. In order to reach the village center, the inhabitants had to cross over hilly roads extending to several miles, but the center of Sakute was just across a rivulet. They obtained the approval of the two village assemblies concerned and a draft regulation altering the border was submitted to the prefectural legislature and passed. On 1 November the two communities will be formally incorporated into Sakute.

Another



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Another community, Jobushi, in Kitazato-mura, Nishikasukai-gun, Aichi prefecture, is surrounded on three sides by Komaki township and the town office, the school and the shopping streets are within the stones's throw of the border. Komaki would like to take in the community, but the village headman of Kitazato is reserving his approval, as it would mean a loss of 10% of the village revenue. The inhabitants complain the long distance to the village office, the ration distribution center and the school.

Asami-mura, Inami-gun, Mie prefecture, has the same problem. The school zoning in the last April caused the villagers to campaign for the secession from the village and apply for the incorporation into the neighboring city of Matsuzaka. On 17 September a resolution was adopted at the village assembly to make the application.

##### 5. ELECTION OF THE GOVERNOR OF TOYAMA

The Supreme Court dismissed on 24 September the appeal in connection with a suit for the invalidation of the former Governor of Toyama, Mr. T. Tachi's election on the ground that there was an omission in the notation of his eligibility. As the consequence the earlier judgment made by the Nagoya High Court stood and Mr. Tachi's election was conclusively adjudged as valid.

Mr.



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by reporting any display of violence, irrespective of the extent of damage and without fear of retaliation. Gangs appear to have shifted to rural districts where surveillance is weaker. Closer contact shall be made between the national and local police forces in suppressing their activities."

These were words given to the press on 29 September by Mr. C. Sakamoto, chief, Aichi Headquarters of the National Rural Police, on his return from a conference held under the auspices of the Regional Headquarters in Osaka.

Special cleaning-up campaigns were continued from 20 September to 15 October in Aichi and for the whole month of October in Gifu. In carrying them out, emphasis was put on the rounding up of big bosses rather on the number of arrests.

Since January up to the end of September altogether 869 members of gangdom were arrested in the six prefectures in this region, comprising 273 professional or habitual gamblers, 92 mountebanks, 410 'chinpiras' (current colloquialism for hooligans), 23 extortionist 'journalists' and 71 others.

Figures by prefectures follow:

The number of arrests:

	January -March	April -June	July- September	Total
Aichi	151	139	91	381
Gifu	54	21	18	93
Mie	118	35	60	213
Ishikawa	9	12	3	24
Toyama	24	37	83	144
Fukui	5	0	9	14
Total	361	244	264	869

According



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According to the mode of living these roughnecks arrested were divided as follows:

	Gambler	Mountebank	Hooligan	Extortionist journalist	Others	Total
Aichi	182	41	125	10	23	381
Gifu	34	4	45	9	1	93
Mie	0	17	159	1	36	213
Ishikawa	0	21	0	3	0	24
Toyama	53	9	71	0	11	144
Fukui	4	0	10	0	0	14
Total	273	92	410	23	71	869

Among the crimes committed by gangs, blackmail figured most and was followed by other crimes in this order: gambling, assault with injury, burglary, <sup>fraud,</sup> assault without injury, murder and manslaughter, and intimidation.

	Aichi	Gifu	Mie	Ishikawa	Toyama	Fukui	Total
Blackmail	163	19	51	5	9	12	259
Gambling	0	34	0	3	50	0	87
Assault with injury	29	11	26	2	7	1	76
Burglary	0	0	33	0	13	0	46
Assault without injury	5	1	17	5	4	1	33
Murder and manslaughter	9	0	0	1	0	0	10
Intimidation	2	6	0	0	1	0	9
Total	208	71	127	16	84	14	520

141 gangmen arrested for theft, 37 arrested for fraud and 7 arrested for embezzlement were not included in the above as the charge was of non-violent nature.

Victims of gang violence and crimes numbered, in the same period of time, were 770. Enumerated in the numerical order, they were restaurant and cafe proprietors, stall

merchants



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merchants, private individuals, entertainment businessmen, companies and factories.

Weapons seized and confiscated in connection with the arrests of roughnecks and hooligans were counted 3 revolvers, 6 swords, 9 daggers and 19 other arms in Aichi, one revolver, 8 rifles, one dagger, one sword-cane in Gifu, one revolver, 5 sword, one rifle and 10 others in Mie, 2 jackknives in Ishikawa, 2 swords, 3 daggers and 8 others in Toyama. No weapon was seized in Fukui prefecture.

Usually these roughnecks are banded together in gambling fraternities. Relation between the boss and the henchman is quite feudalistic. A word from the boss will easily send his hanger-on on any mission of crime or violence. Might is always right in their society, which is governed not by reason and but by blind loyalty to the boss and obligation to one another.

Some of the more notorious gangs in this region and the number of members are:

Aichi: Gamblers-- Seto-gumi 300 strong, Inabaji-gumi 300 strong, Hirano-gumi 200 strong, Shinagawa-gumi 50 strong.

Mountebanks-- Santora-gumi 300 strong, Matsunami-gumi 200 strong, Hirose-gumi 50 strong.

Extortionist newspaper group of 800 strong, headed by Shigeru Terai of "Yukan Daiichi News" (First Evening News).

Gifu



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Gifu: Several groups of gangs totalling 170.

Ishikawa: Takeda-gumi 300 strong, Chugu Tatsu-gumi 150 strong,  
Utatsu-gumi 75 strong, all in Kanazawa.

Toyama: Undetermined number of banded gamblers with headquarters  
in Takaoka city.

Ume-gumi and some dozen other groups of hooligans.

Sanjaku-gumi and a few other gangs of mountebanks.

#### 9. MONETARY TIGHTNESS

Finance and economy in this country seems to stand at  
the crossroads between stabilization and inflationary movement.

On one side there is demand for funds to meet drastically  
increased costs, a result of official prices revision; on the  
other there is the slowing down of black market prices rise.  
In between the growth of productivity is there certainly but to  
a negligible extent and at a snail's pace, and the issuance of  
the Bank of Japan notes remaining unchanged around 250,000,000,  
000 yen level.

Industries are suffering from the shortage of working  
funds, yet they have to pay for controlled materials allocated  
to them, if in order not to forfeit their right to that amount  
in the future. Twelve months ago industrial companies had  
employees to ply pertinent government offices to obtain  
allocations, resorting to all sorts of incentive and enticing  
manoeuvrings. Nowadays few companies keep such canvassers  
on their staff. On the contrary, some factories began to give



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up some of their allocation certificates to the authorities.

Although heavily burdened by labor and personnel costs, the bigger concerns can manage to pay for materials by their long standing credit or by withholding payments to subcontractors. Lesser factories have been hardest hit by official price hike, finding it increasingly difficult to pay for the allocated materials.

#### 10. BANKNOTE CIRCULATION, LOANS AND DEPOSITS

The Currency Issuance Council decided on 30 September the maximum of the Bank of Japan notes at 330,000,000,000 yen for the three months beginning in October.

During the first and the second ten-day periods altogether 1,338,000,000 yen of bank notes were withdrawn at the Nagoya branch of the Bank of Japan. In the last ten day period, demand for funds for the month-end payment and government outlay, of which the outstanding was 165,000,000 yen of local transfer taxes, outgo continued day by day, totalling 1,032,000,000 yen. Balance at the end of the month registered 306,000,000 yen withdrawn, the comparable figure for the previous month being 285,000,000 yen issued.

The savings promotion campaign does not so far seem to have overcome demand for more cash that followed the revision of official prices, but the pace of savings increase was greater than that of loans, as was manifested in the following figures:

Deposits



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	Deposits	Loans
As of end of		
April	7,982	6,744
May	8,319	8,482
June	9,399	8,836
July	10,902	9,128
August	12,208	10,032
September	16,140	11,493

#### 11. TAX COLLECTION

On 1 September the transaction tax began to be levied and the taxation officials are about to make reassessment on the self-declared amount of the income tax.

This fiscal year, 65% of the general budget amounting to 414,000,000,000 yen must be financed with tax revenue in order to insure soundness in national finance structure as well as to forestall inflationary spiral.

The central government has made up its mind to clear up tax arrears by all means and to suppress bootlegging in sake. The National Taxes Investigation Department inaugurated on 1 August in each of the regional finance bureaux are expected to unearth cases of tax evasion. The tax investigator's authority has been extended to include the power of search and inspection not only with regard to excise taxes as hethertofore but also with regard to direct taxes. More corporal punishments will be meted to evaders, the central government is determined. ~~that more~~

The national taxes collected as of 30 September in this MG region were as follows (Unit: 1,000 yen.)

Aichi



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	Aichi	Gifu	Mie	Ishikawa	Toyama	Fukui	Total
Income tax	410,177	67,383	68,979	47,085	60,088	226,686	880,401
Corporation tax	98,639	22,873	15,854	9,387	12,547	26,486	185,789
Alcoholic drink tax	186,611	37,953	38,610	12,018	27,010	64,603	366,806
Textile excise	111,501	21,185	16,918	32,017	5,849	179,207	366,680
Sales tax	63,005	20,304	12,573	4,089	7,999	11,177	119,199
Transaction tax	45	1	0	6	0	8	61
Entertainment tax	37,645	8,312	5,403	7,076	3,998	11,147	73,583
Other taxes	74,304	12,760	8,952	7,392	5,707	11,524	120,640
Cash revenue	3,178	29	34	6	647	661	4,565
<b>Total</b>	<b>958,167</b>	<b>190,803</b>	<b>167,327</b>	<b>119,078</b>	<b>123,850</b>	<b>531,502</b>	<b>2,117,730</b>

In spite of the efforts of collection officials, defaulters were not few in number and slowly increasing. As of 30 September, there were 219,597 defaulters in the six prefectures in this MG region. Divided into prefectures and classified by the tax items we get the following statistics:

	Aichi	Gifu	Mie	Ishikawa	Toyama	Fukui	Total
Income tax	87,612	30,883	20,145	9,483	13,909	10,680	172,712
Accretion income tax	6,791	2,077	1,431	494	766	158	11,717
Corporation tax	1,561	544	346	285	166	12	2,914
Alcoholic drink tax	75	58	28	15	2	3	181
Sales tax	1,140	578	238	165	109	0	2,230

Entertainment



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Entertainment tax	489	126	196	151	71	6	1,039
Tax for non-war sufferers	7,388	6,850	3,704	1,802	862	266	20,872
Others	4,037	1,868	686	566	474	301	7,932
Total	109,093	42,984	26,774	12,961	16,359	11,426	219,597

The same statistics give the amount of money owed to the

State by tax defaulters as follows (Unit: 1,000 yen):

	Aichi	Gifu	Mie	Ishikawa	Toyama	Fukui	Total
Income tax	1,312,225	248,999	98,086	82,321	113,152	156,196	2,010,979
Accretion income tax	84,935	17,313	11,952	4,529	9,223	648	128,600
Corporation tax	150,452	21,195	28,867	9,821	22,745	338	233,418
Alcoholic drink tax	42,721	3,740	11,179	303	6	9	57,958
Sales tax	86,127	11,004	18,605	2,561	3,617	0	121,914
Entertainment tax	24,751	9,944	4,927	1,609	3,040	43	44,314
Tax for non-war sufferers	15,020	4,598	2,913	1,659	2,360	120	26,670
Others	56,757	19,892	1,345	1,131	2,713	169	82,007
Total	1,772,988	336,685	177,874	103,934	156,856	157,523	2,705,860

The result of a month's experience of levying the transaction tax was made public by the Nagoya Finance Bureau on 8 October. Cases of evasion in its jurisdiction, including Shizuoka but excluding Fukui, numbered 4,174, and the total of fines reached to the tune of 24,041,604 yen. Evaders were fined 40 times of the amount of evasion.



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**12. ELECTRIC POWER**

All through the war years and even after the surrender, for lack of necessary materials, repairs have been long neglected in most generation plants. The average age of existing plants was calculated at 15 years and the oldest at 30. No wonder there are so many plants out of order and capacity is down so low as 60-70%.

An advance of approximately 2,500,000,000 yen has been acquired for the overhaul of superannuated plants in the 60 cycle system areas, spread over the months beginning in September and lasting until July next year. At present 10% of the total generation facilities is incapacitated through repair works, but an immediate program is expected to be completed by the end of November, so that as great a number of plants as possible will be ready before the low water season sets in.

When the present overhaul program would have been finished, generating capacity in this part will be enhanced by 119,490 kilowatt hours.

September's average of natural current on the 60 cycle system in the Kansai district was 1,556,266 kilowatts, 120% of the corresponding period of an average year. Its highest was 1,808,000 kilowatts on 18 September and its lowest 1,096,000 kilowatts on 6th. <sup>Maximum thermal generation stood at 110,000 kilowatts.</sup> Electric power was available to midnight operation in steel and fertilizer factories, to boilers and salt farms.

On 21 October the natural current on the 60 cycle fell to 1,133,090 kilowatts and it was feared that it might be any day that it will be below 1,000,000 kilowatts level.

In



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In order to prepare for the forthcoming pinch, the Nagoya Commerce and Industry Bureau on 1 October applied restriction in the use of electric power. Users of more than 500 kilowatts per diem were requested to refrain from bulk consumption during hours 9:00 to 12:00 in the morning and 17:00 to 20:00 in the evening by shifting operation to later hours.

Coal allocation for thermal generation for the October-December period is less by 33,260 tons or 34% than the July-September period. Even then it is more than the allocation in the corresponding period of the last year and the power and light situation this winter is expected to be better at least than last year.

### 13. COAL SHIPMENT

In September 143,537 tons of coal was shipped into the territory of the Nagoya Coaling Bureau, which includes Shizuoka in and exclude Fukui from the Tokai-Hokuriku NG region. That was 300 tons more than the goal. In August all but mines in Kyushu and other western Japan more than fulfilled their shipment quotas.

In August the three coalmining prefectures in this region, Mie, Toyama and Gifu produced 3,211 tons, 7% of the goal of 4,295 tons.

As of 30 September the amount of coal stockpiled at ports of landing in this region were as follows:

Nagoya



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Nagoya	24,172 tons
Yokkaichi	1,965
Fushiki	8,000
Toyama	1,693
Nanao	67
Total	35,897

Coal was shipped from the following districts to this region:

	Planned	Actually shipped	Percentage
Kyushu	43,343	42,054	97.0
Hokkaido	57,092	57,430	100.6
Joban	21,900	22,524	102.8
Yamaguchi	15,800	16,287	103.1
Eastern	2,800	3,146	112.4
Western	2,300	2,096	91.1
Total	143,235	143,537	100.2

Coal distribution program in the Nagoya Coaling Bureau areas for the three months ending in December fixed the aggregate at 426,286 tons, which is 81,597 tons less the previous three months period. The following are the table of allocation and comparative percentage against the previous period:

Coal-mines	150 tons	100%
Export	3,000	100
Transportation	10,855	160
Communications	3,790	110
Electricity generation	62,600	66
Gas generation	36,040	74
Raw material industry	32,664	81
Shipbuilding	1,710	87
Machinery industry	10,260	200
Porcelain	110,700	93
Food processing	17,917	67
Paper and pulp mill	11,305	57
Rubber and metal apparatus	4,282	31
Electric apparatus	5,517	92
Chemical industry	28,678	68
Textile	34,503	86
Miscellaneous	25,337	81
Others	21,716	730



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#### 14. INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

Steel and secondary steel products, as well as non-ferrous metal industries reported increased productivity.

Incoming orders of the harvest season stimulated the output of agricultural machines and tools, such as threshers, husk-removers, winnowers, straw mat weaving and straw rope making machines. Mining machinery was slightly less than the previous month.

In September 3,395 sewing machines were turned out in the six prefectures in the jurisdiction of the Nagoya Commerce and Industry Bureau. It was 94 percent of the previous month's number, which was 3,599. Aichi Kogyo (Manufacturing Industry) Co., makers of machines for family use, surpassed the previous month's record by 51%. Generally this branch of industry was encouraged by orders from overseas.

Industries using silicon steel plates as material, such as standard electric apparatus, vacuum tube and communication apparatus manufacture, suffered from its short supply.

Processes in automobile manufacture appeared to have been well coordinated at last.

The program of supplying schools with musical instruments was progressing, more and more pianos and organs being turned out. Violins for exportation were also taking up much attention.

With raw cotton in short supply and girl operatives away on leave for village festivals of the season, most cotton spinning factories were not fully working in September.

Rainy



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Rainy spell in September affected silk, artificial silk and mixed weaving and the output of 4,679,972 square yards was 325,642 square yards less than that of August.

On the other hand woolen spinning was quite brisk in its efforts to fulfil foreign orders. Fishing net output declined as thread purchase was delayed.

It was reported recently that textile waste to the amount of 520,000 pounds arrived at Yokkaichi from America. They consisted of nylon, rayon, woolen waste, knitted goods, flannel and cut-away cloth edges. Factories in this region will receive the bulk of this waste to re-weave them into clothes for domestic markets. 28,000 pounds weight of clothings of the total allotted to Nagoya district were said to be good as they were for immediate use without any processing or manufacture.

Cotton manufacturers of this region complained that electric power allocated for their use for the three months beginning October, 26,900,000 kilowatts hours, was one third short of the power required to turn out cotton thread allocated in the same period, which is 40% of the national total.

Woolen spinners of this region, who are expected to turn out 764,000 yards of fabric at the instance of the government, besides export contract goods and textile for domestic consumption, estimated the allocated 4,310,000 kilowatts hours were only 51% of the required electricity. On 11 and 14 October the manufacturers petitioned the Nagoya Commerce and Industry Bureau to take action with the central authorities for an allocation increase.

Paper